Academy of Music.-English Opera: "Don Gio-BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Julius Creat." Booth.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce." Grand Opera House.-At 2 and at 8: European ippothestren Company.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—" Humpty Dampty " Recon-ST. JAMES THEATER. - "Marriage." J. S. Mackaye THERTY-FOURTH-ST. THEATER.-Variety Company. UNION SQUARE THEATER.-Variety Company. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Veteran." Lester

Association Hall - Lecture, Rev. T. DeWitt SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,-Birch, Wambold, etc.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1872.

The Alabama Treaty excitement is subsiding in En gland. — The Vienna Free Press thinks England fears defeat at Geneva. — Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India, has been assassinated by a Moham medan convict. —— The French lean on German indomnity is temporarily withdrawn. —— M. Rouher is elected to the French Assembly. —— The American brief of the San Juan boundary case is finished.

In the United States Senate some sensation was created by the introduction of resolutions of inquiry relating to the sale of American ordnance to France. —— The Copyright question is before Congress. —— A new Charter for New-York City is introduced in the Assembly

The Japanese Embassy propose to return to San Francisco and thence steam to New-York. —— The South Carolina Legislature censure their Senators for voting against Civil Rights and Amnesty. - Archbishop Spalding is buried in Baltimore in great state. - A fearful railway collision is reported near Georgia, In-

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Walter in the Stokes case to try the preliminary question as to the legality of the Grand Jury. —— The Brooklyn Ferry and Pacific Mail Steamship Company investiga-tions were continued. === Anthony O. Jones was arrested for arson in setting fire to a tenement, ----- Anton Kornach has returned from Blinois to testify against Moore, the emigrant swindler. — The Harned mur-der trial was begun in Jersey City. — Gold, 1104, 1104, 1104. Thermometer, 390, 460, 400.

The New-Jersey country printers who lost their 35 per cent pickings on State jobs unanimously and enthusiastically disapprove of THE TRIBUNE's Trenton correspondence. We are cast down about it.

We still pine for information on red postage stamps from The Utica Herald. Can we be mistaken in the assurance that Mr. James legislative commodity ?

Whatever may be our opinions or our passions, no American will fail to give the most respectful attention to the views of so tried an English friend of America as Mr. Thomas Hughes on the Alabama question. His letter, elsewhere printed, is commended to the kindly reception he so well deserves.

The South Carolina Legislature promptly reminds the Senators from that State of their dereliction in opposing Civil Rights and Amnesty. These questions very closely concern appear to exercise an almost absolute control the majority of the people of the Palmetto State, and it is not surprising that the legislators indignantly demand the resignation of Messrs. Sawyer and Robertson.

Mr. Nathaniel Sands explains that he is the victim of a conspiracy; the public have been under the impression that the city was the victim of Mr. Sands's conspiracy. But the matter has now passed into court, and fortunately there is not left to Mr. Sands sufflcient weight in the community to make it needful that any impatience should be shown in anticipating the verdict.

The Republicans of the Pennsylvania Senate have unwisely taken advantage of the death of Senator Evans to refuse the demand of Col. McClure for an investigation into the recent alleged election frauds in Philadelphia. to vote on this question, but, as the result is of blood. Until we receive more authentic did; -without him the Democrats would have and catastrophe, we cannot determine had a majority of one. This blunder aptly whether it was the result of individual madsupplements the folly of making the question one for caucus decision in the first place, and will go on the records as another "hush" movement of the indiscreet friends who are doing their best to ruin President Grant.

Mr. Sumner introduced into the Senate yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a affection in India.

the late Franco-Prussian war. Following his usual excellent custom, Mr. Samner gives in his same origin, will produce a profoundly preamble his reasons for demanding this investigation, and it is impossible to read them without concluding that an inquiry into the circumstances of the case is imperatively required for the honor of the Administration and the military service. It makes no difference where this investigation may strike. The matter should be probed to the bottom. No one can afford to ignore a challenge so direct and press of India, borne by the Queen, is so searching.

It is explained elsewhere that Mr. John McBain Davidson, who has attained unenviable notoriety as the "Ring's safe man," before his flight from justice to Southern everglades, assigned a large number of individual accounts as claims against the city, thus leaving the persons in the painful pre-Par the relebrated Wilson Suttrike Enwired Machine. The best in the world. Price Eds. Ealth news payments of Eds amouth. Werment of the world. Price Eds. Ealth news payments of Eds amouth. Werment of the regions of the English Viceroy.

Of course it would be at once impossible for any English people to remain in the contractor. We do not see that this explana-NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS .- I'ew are tion in the least serves to relieve those impliaware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold" in 11s cated. The moral guilt of the man who orders feet stage : that which in the beginning would yield to Brown's Brown goods unauthorized is no greater in degree result from the immediate banishment or than that of the official, with power and patronage, who accepts a present from a contractor who expects favors. No official of rather remote contingencies; but many them all is fit to hold his place a moment under a reformed Government, and yet some of them attempt no explanation, but still hold on to their places by favor of men directly and prominently connected with the Reform movement. It ought to be well understood by this time that an official present taken under such circumstances is conceded to be official HAS PAID SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY, bribe-taking, and no longer to be endured.

> The postponement of the trial of Charles Moore, the emigrant robber, in Judge Bedford's Court, yesterday, was simply a mockery of justice and an outrage upon the people. The Judge and District-Attorney may explain away until the Day of Judgment that it was a blunder, the result of unfamiliarity with the facts, and we hope they may convince the will always be a lurking suspicion that justice was tampered with. This man Moore's guilt is well nigh confessed. He paid his victim the the city, is unexpectedly confronted with the thief in court, stands ready to testify to and a case set down peremptorily for yesterday goes over indefinitely and to another in New-York. Court, presided over by a Judge under charges of corruption. The robber will, of course, fly from the new danger now presented, and narrated elsewhere demand explanation of those who have thus thwarted justice, and the explanation ought to be a clear one. Recorder but was not on the Bench. He has appeared to be in earnest heretofore. We trust he may find some means to remedy the blunder committed in his absence.

> > CHARTER REFORM.

To-day the Assembly takes up the Charter proposed by our Committee of Seventy, and will doubtless consider it from day to day until some Charter shall have been perfected. We are sure nothing will be embodied in that Charter merely because it is commended by the Committee aforesaid; still, we would accord much weight to the recommendation of that intelligent non-partisan body. We trust that the principle of Complete (inaccurately termed Mi- to allow them to bid defiance to susnority) Representation will be preserved. Also, picions of their partiality. Throughout the the single Board of Aldermen, instead of two. investigation, the Administration Senators We wish one vote in that Board could step played with barefaced and cynical unconcern any creation of a new office or increase of the part of attorneys for the defense. Every tion or increase could be valid unless voted witness who came before them to give the in-Roche in a suit brought by the Guardian Savings Institution depositers. == Seven jurors were impaneled after a full week's notice. We want the for. In every case the unfaithful or dishonest lion it has recently cost, and we want each journal compensated in proportion to the number of its issues in which the advertisements charged for are printed. We want the Fire Department merged in that of Police, so as to give us a large increase of policemen at a small enhancement of cost. We wish it were deemed practicable to reduce the number of our Boards, and so subsist our Poor and assess our Taxes cheaper than we now do. These suggestions we ask the Legislature to Terwilliger's paper, The Syracuse Journal, consider; but the Seventy's Charter embodies

the main, meet with favor. THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO. An event of startling and terrible interest has come to divert the minds of Englishmen from the discussion of their differences with us. Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, has been assassinated by a Mussulman, doubtless one of those Wahabee fanatics, whose rapid growth and increasing boldness have for several months past seriously engaged the attention of the English Government. This sect, whose leaders over the Mohammedan population of India, is the fruit of a religious revival which exhortation to greater holiness of living, and seemed about equally divided between the conspiracies of these able and energetic enthusiasts and the more violent and reckless attempts at revolt of the corresponding Hindoo sect called the Kookas. It is only a few days since we were informed that a meeting set on foot by these latter religionists had been crushed, and punished by sentencing a large number of them to be blown from the mouth of cannon. These examples of bloody executions may well be supposed to have their influence in hardening the hearts ness or of an extended conspiracy. It is highly probable that the prevailing religious excitement had its effect in inciting the fevered brain of the assassin to his reck less act, and there can be little question that the death of the Viceroy will furnish a deplorable encouragement to all the elements of dis-

of ordnance stores by our Government during upon the murder of Justice Norman, which was generally regarded as proceeding from the depressing effect in England. Britain has been called an Oriental Empire. Her interests in the East are more vast than those of any other nation. As she has gradually retired from the active control of affairs in Europe, she has every year concentrated more and more in her hands the entire government of India. The title of Emthe proudest appanage of her crown. It affects the English with something like consternation, to be obliged to face the possibility of a revolt in Asia so powerful as to destroy the scanty English army, and to drive British power out of the vast Empire, and to substitute the wild rule of Mohammedan fanaticism to the enlightened and firm despotism of the English Viceroy. Empire, after the official victory of the aggregate loss of property which would massacre of the entire British population of India. These are, it is true, people were already thinking seriously of them, and the tragic death of Lord Mayo will highten the anxious interest with which the progress of the Wahabee movement is regarded in the Cabinets of England and of Russia.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHED. The Senate Investigating Committee have returned to Washington, and their work may now be considered at an end. They will invite the young gentlemen of the President's official family and of Col. Leet's Mess to come before them and purge themselves in a quiet way of any imputations on their honor or integrity. To allow this to be done without any noise or scandal, the Committee excused these inculpated gentlemen from coming to New-York, and will probably allow them to public that the fault was not theirs, but there say what and how much they please. They will extend to them the same easy courtesy and credit which they gave to Mr. Leet, when they allowed him to swear he had money he had stolen from him, on condition never before seen a witness whom he had that he would go away. He has been brought daily for nearly a week confronted in the back a thousand miles to testify against this Committee-toom. But, grown wiser by the leader of the worst gang of banditti in Leet incident, they will not expose his messmates to the hazard of contradiction and impeachment. They feel that a decent concealhis guilt; and yet the Court consents to delay, ment of possibly disagreeable truths can be much more easily effected in Washington than

If there has been any guilty connivance of persons in the neighborhood of the President with the branded firm of Leet & Stocking in finally escape. The facts which are briefly their depredations upon the commerce of this port, the Committee in shutting off the investigation before the matter is probed to the bottom, are guilty of a misprision scarcely less Hackett promised to try the case yesterday, criminal than the offenses they are seeking to palliate. But if the persons so mysteriously sheltered and coddled by the Committee are innocent of any wrong, then the attempt to spare their sensibilities by excusing them from that publie testimony for which they volunteered, is a folly which should seem beyond the capacity even of blindfold partisans. Nothing can prevent the public from drawing inferences in a high degree damaging to the characters of the public officers whose reputations are held by these friendly Senators as a thing too fragile and delicate to be exposed to the risks of a cross-examination.

Unfortunately, the conduct of the Comthe mittee while here was not of a nature official compensation, and that no such crea- effort was made to browbeat and confuse any Mayor's compensation reduced from \$15,000 a officer mentioned by a witness was promptly year to \$10,000, and the latter amount fixed as summoned and politely invited to deny all that the highest that the City will pay to any the disinterested witness had said. Men of functionary whatever. We want the cost of eminence, who are universally respected in Advertising for City and County limited to this community, who went before the Com-\$250,000 per annum, instead of the round Mil- mittee, influenced by no motives but those of conscience, to give instances of official bad behavior which had come under their observation, were subjected to all the annovance which the experience of Western courts could suggest to Senator Howe. He paid more respect to the insolent swaggering denials of a thieving Inspector of Customs than to the word of respectable merchants who had been

robbed by him. But in spite of all that was done to make the investigation a failure, important results were nevertheless reached, and the Committee go back to Washington with a rueful showing could also give valuable quotations of that many improvements, and we trust it will, in for their month's work. They cannot deny that by the indications of an independent press, and by the testimony of public-spirited citizens, it has been proved that the General Order system is an organization of fraud and extortion; that it was dishonestly obtained by Leet & Stocking, and dishonestly administered by them; that although the outrage and wrong of their conduct was frequently brought to the notice of the Administration, nothing was done to correct them until the full blaze of publicity was turned upon their performances, and the disgust of the public excited the languid consciences of those in authority to a sense of the discredit and disorder of their acts. It was also shown that the commerce of the city was systematicbegan in Arabia and extended into India ally plundered and oppressed by the Govabout a half century ago. Its leading ernment carters, the Government weighers principle is, like that of most religions, the and the inspectors; that merchants were coerced into bribery to get the attention its practical result is an intense hostility to to which they had a right; that an infa-those of other faiths. English anxiety has mous system of terrorism and illegal seizure kept business men under the control of spies, informers, and blackmailers. It also clearly appeared that the collection of the revenue was not the only object, nor even the principal one, to which the enormous power and influence of the Custom-house was devoted; but that this entire organization and activity was directed not merely to political ends, but to the purpose of crushing one section of the Republican party in this State and exalting another. And as a sufficient answer to the cringing excuse of those journals It is not stated whether Col. Gray was permitted of thoughtful and brooding persons to deeds who wear the Custom-house livery, that these things were nothing new, it was shown that announced as a tie, the inference is that he details than we yet possess of this crime the stealing had greatly increased during the recent administration, and that the impertinent interference with factional politics was

Altogether, the results of the investigation cannot but be beneficial. We earnestly regret that we cannot thank the Committee nor their partisan supporters for this. They fought the that said Charter had not then been proposed. investigation; they put it into unfriendly It introduced Mr. Waterbury as "an antihands; they threw all possible obstacles in the "Tweed Democrat," which he then was. The Committee of Seven to investigate the sales | The death of Lord Mayo, following so rapidly | way of the discovery of truth; they gave up | Times now asserts that he ultimately favored |

the invention of the man whom public indig-

nation recently drove from the Custom-house.

MORE WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE. The Washington report of the President's intention to abolish the Leet & Stocking abuse was so natural, and, indeed necessary, that it was generally accepted, yesterday, without confirmation. That it must come, sooner or later, is inevitable;-if it should prove that it is to be yet longer delayed, we shall conclude that we have underrated the President's obstinacy, in striving to credit him with gleams of political sagacity. But our merchants were yesterday congratulating themselves on the prospect of early relief, and thanking the Custom-house Committee for the unintentional good of which it was the unwilling cause. Yet, if the investigation had not been brought to so sudden a termination, additional witnesses would have established other facts which would have rendered similar frauds less possible in the future. All recognize, as the Committee must, that an incomplete investigation of the Custom-house frauds will be more disastrous to the Administration than any report adverse to the Custom-house management can possibly prove. The Committee can better face the danger than fly from it. If the investigation is pursued to its natural conclusion, the whole management of the Custom-house must change hands, and the system of conducting business there for the benefit of adventurers like the dismissed Leet, and office-hunters like the retired Murphy, must be reformed. But to discontinue it now will be to cast upon the Administration at Washington all the odium attaching to its officials here, for people will not be blinded to the fact that it is the Administration which covers the retreat of the Custom-house.

And now that our merchants are probably to be rid of the General Order abuse, they confidently look to the same Committee to save them from that of the Quarantine. The Congress Committee was ordered to investigate these frauds, yet it retired to Washington without taking the necessary steps. The interests of their immediate constituents may suffer through their continued absence, they say. They will have the consolation of knowing they are accomplishing national work and hastening national reform. They need never fear that they will not have work enough to do in ferreting out the frauds of the Democratic Quarantine officials. They will find in THE TRIBUNE of August 11 and 12, 1871, full details of the organization of a conspiracy by which our merchants were defrauded of many thousands of dollars, and suffered an indirect loss of trade of many millions. The truth of that strange story of fraud can be shown by unquestionable evidence. THE TRIBUNE will furnish the Committee with the names of those who paid the bribes and who profited by the corruption; of witnesses who will establish the extent of the frauds; of merchants who suffered by the extertions; of those who possess the written agreements under which the rascalities were perpetrated, and who hold the books in which the proceeds of the robbery are recorded. The statements which we have made of the extortions of Leet & Co. in the General Order business have been fully substantiated before this Committee. We promise the members who hesitate to inquire into the grosser robberies of Carnochan at Quarantine that the proof is even more positive. We trust they will not shrink from this investigation in which our merchants are so deeply concerned, and which, rightly conducted, will compel an unwilling Democratic Governor to afford our commerce additional relief.

THE FOLLY OF WILLFUL LIARS. I find the following in yesterday's New-York

Times : The fact established by Mr. Winslow, that he voted for the Tweed Charter at the instruction of Mr. Gree ley, greatly exasperates the latter. It will be remem bered that, prior to the vote on the Charter, Greeley sent Judge Nelson J. Waterbury to Mr. Winslow with a letter, in which he urged the importance of "an honest Election law," and besought Mr. Winslow to "hear and heed" Judge Waterbury, who would point out to him what was necessary to be done in order to accomplish that end. Greeley now reproduces this letter in THE TRIBUNE, and, upon the assumption that Judge Water-bury was an anti Tweed Democrat, attempts to draw from it the inference that nothing could have been fur ther from the mind of the writer than to urge the pas sage of the charter.

"Now the facts in the case are these. Tweed's Charter was regarded by Judge Waterbury and the small clique of Democratic politicians whom he managed, as provid-ing an Election law more acceptable to them than the one at that time on the statute book. This opinion was ostensibly shared by Mr. Greeley, and the two were both earnest supporters of the Charter; willing to accept the whole of it on the ground that they would then obtain an Election law which would suit their purposes. Judge Waterbury was at the time a professed opponent of Tammany Hall-although at the last election in this City he gave all his influence to the support of several of the leading Ring candidates, including the traiter Ledwith. He went to Albany avowedly to support Tweed's Charter, and labored earnestly in the lobby to secure its passage. Greeley knew perfectly well hat this was Judge Waterbury's purpose in going to Albany, and the letter which be sent to Winslow expressly urges him to isten to Waterbury's arguments in favor of a part of that Charter. In his effort to shield himself from the consequences of that act, he now has the coolness to parade the former political course of Judge Waterbury as a proof that the latter could not have been a supporter Tweed Charter. He might as well assert that he never attempted to shield a member of the Democratic Ring, and, when confronted with the proofs of his varnishing Hall, try to prove his assertion by claiming that Hall was jonce a Republican, and hence could not nave been a Tammany leader. Whatever Judge Waterbury's previous political affiliations may have been, he was ranged on the side of Tweed in the support of the Greeley knew it, and sent; him to Winslow to secure the latter's vote for the "honest Election law." and all the rest of that ingenious outrage upon the City. His defense is transparently false, and if he intends to discuss this matter any further, he had better abandon he folly of arguing against established facts, and resort to the graceful vitaperation in which he is so much at

I do not insult the public intelligence by assuming or fancying that the above requires answering. I cite it only to illustrate the utter recklessness of truth and decency wherewith the Senators and journals subsidized by Tweed in 1870 to pass his Charter attempt to brazen it out.

Mr. Waterbury called on me in March of that year with the draft of an Election Law. which, on casual examination, I approved. He said he was going up to Albany to urge its passage, and asked me for a letter to some Republican Senator. I gave him one to Mr. Winslow. That note of introduction is at length in print, and tells its own story. It says nothing of Tweed's or any other Charter; in fact, I am confident

the work when much remained to be done; they have gene back to Washington with that matters not. Did he request Mr. Winslow grave charges still clamoring for a hearing in New-York. All those citizens of good will New-York. All those citizens of good will have reason to congratulate truth to light have reason to congratulate themselves upon it. And even the Committee-themselves upon it. And even the Committeeof the Senate-chamber the evening before the bill passed, when I exhausted all my powers of argument and persuasion to induce him and his associates to vote against that Charter, as it stood, and to demand its modification in the

essential particulars required by the Club I represented, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen, with power to fill vacancies and increase their numbers, be appointed to proceed to Albany and represent to the Reguidleau members of the Legislature that we protest emphatically against the passage of the Charter now before the Senate, unless it is essentially amended, and particularly in the following respects:

1. By incorporating with the clause retaining existing laws a clause repealing the sectarina school appropriation contained in last year's tax-keyy (section 9, chapter 875, is we 1869).

tion contained in last year's task is a 1869; . See a 1869

2. By abolishing the statistics of County Governments, and by abolishing the Board of Supervisors as now existing.
2. By preserving the Central Park Commission as now constituted, and with its present powers.
4. By limiting the term of office of all appointers of the Mayor to the term of office for which he shall himself be

6. By allowing a removal of members of the Police and Fire Departments only after charges publicly preferred and examined into.

6. By providing that no voter shall vote for more than ten of the lifteen Aldermen.

7. By addition ten of the fifteen Aldermen.
7. By abolishing the feest of all City officers, including the Camberlan, whether the same are drawn from the State or City Treasury, or from individuals.
8. By requiring the Counsel to the Corporation to be appointed by the Mayor, like other heads of departments.

ments.

9. By uniting the Department of Docks and that of Public Works under one Board of Commissioners.

10. By providing that no person shall hold more than one office under the City Government, and that any person accepting a position in the Legislature, or under the State or National Government, shall vacate his City office.

State of National Government, shall vacate his City office.

11. By providing that the term of office of the present Mayor shall cease on June 1, 187e, and that a new Mayor shall be elected at the election in May, and that all the appointments provided to be made by the Mayor be made by the new Mayor.

12. That all provisions allowing any secret meetings of the Common Council be atruck out.

13. By so modifying the provision as to the detention of witnesses as to secure their testimony at the trial by commission or otherwise.

14. By limiting the power of the Controller to audit and pay claims against the City.

15. By providing in the same act, or in another one to be first enacted, for securing fair elections and honest counting of votes.

To my faithful obedience to the spirit

of this requirement, under which I acted, Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, Mr. William Laims beer, and others who were present, have publiely testified, and Senator Tonger of Rensse-laer (also present) will doubtless testify if any one sees fit to ask him. But the Republican Senators were all there, the bribed and the unbribed together, and I defy any one of them to deny that I urged them most strennously to defeat that Tweed Charter.

Though I know that no word need be added. I will here quote The Times's condensed report of the spe ch I had made on that day before the Committee on Cities in the presence of a crowd of members and others. Winslow and The Times have both picked sentences out of that speech to prove that I favored the Tweed Charter-here is the whole of it as specially reported for The Times and printed in its next issue:

reported for The Times and printed in its next issue:

Mr. Horace Greeker said: I appear on behalf of a meeting of citizens convened at the rooms of the Union League Club, and representing a large amount of taxpaying interest, and carnestly devoted to good government. I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say they do not wish to be regated by your Committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They sak me to offer, as one of their number, to set forth ecrfain amendments they wish to be made to that Charter, but they do not offer them in any factions spirit. Nor do they desire to be understood as enemies of the Charter Reform. They ask me to assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the city, and as they regard this document as embodying many excellent advances to reform, we are not here to ask you to reject it; we ask you to improve it. Let me, on their part, thank you for your courtesy in giving us this hearing, and still more to finank the Senate for the care and deiberation with which they have evidently approached this important theme. I need hardly say to you, Mr. Charman, that the City of New-York is a community of some consequence, nor that it is many years older than the State. We are the representatives of a very large amount of property, very far beyond that of the persons who actually reside in the city. Our time is spent there; our labor is given there, and whatever we have of fortunes or of hope of fortunes is onder the government and control of the body which you are called upon to reform. I hope this will not be taken as an attenant to make a party charter. That is something we endrely disclaim; in fact it is my opinion that you cannot amend a charter or make a charter for the benefit of a party. What can be doke at most is to benefit individuals; I doubt if you can benefit any party. We disclaim any attempt to benefit any interests except those of the resolutions which were adopted at that meeting—somewhat hashily I admit—

illegally should be punished at least as severely as the person whom he incites to vote.

Mr. KENNEDY was understood to say that that was provided for in another bill.

Mr. GREELEY—I have not examined that bill. All I say is that it ought to be distinctly laid down as a principle that to incite or suborn a man to vote is as great a crime as to cast a vote fraudulently. Who are the men who usually do the dishonest voting I They are usually poor and wretched persons whom nobody knows, nobody sees. To-morrow they are invisible. Now the law which strikes at the man who hires such persons and pays them, whether by office or by money, or only by letting them off for some petty offense, is a good one. There is where the foundation is to be laid. The law should swear every election ofheer to receive none but legal voters, and to count these votes exactly as they are cast. The man should swear that, and be punished for perlary if in any manner he receives illegal votes and equals yokes fraudulently.

Mr. KENNEDY—The proposed law provides for all that.

MR. GREELEY—I have not seen that. You have now State officers who are under no responsibility to the Governor for to each other, who may be in fact off terms of hostinity with the Executive, and yet he has no control whatever over these persons. You may have officers connected with the State Prisons who are actually a disgrace to the Administration in power, and yet the Executive has no power of removal. So with regard to the canals. The Commissioners may be in direct opposition to the Governor of the State, and he may get blamed for their incapacity or corruption, and yet have no remedy for giaring evils. This is a mistake which has been followed in our present Charter, for such fashions go downward from State to Municipal Governments, and such is now the foundation of our claim for better government. The precedent of decentralization has been too faithfully followed in our city. There is no responsible head of the government of the constitution we are to make for our ci

nominations, and we shall arrange that in a different manner.

Mr. Greeley-Very well. Our meeting next asks you to abolish the distinction between the City and County Government. It creates an Idle Executive, which seems to us the source of all our woes. We want a Mayor who shall be the head of the Government, and to whom we can say: "There is a piece of corruption uncovered; you are responsible for these men falling to do their duty, for you have the power to remove them."

Mr. Kennedy-This being a local Charter, having exclusive reference to the City of New-York, you can 't join it to the country.

Mr. Greeley-Well, I simply say that unless you can have one Government, there are abuses which you cannot reach.

not reach.

The CHAIRMAN—You cannot reach them by a Charter

The CHARMAN—You cannot reach them by a should bill.

Mr. Greeley—We say in the next place that we should prefer the Central Park Commission to remain as it is. In the opinion of all intelligent citizens it has been exceedingly well managed. For myself I can say that I know nothing of the politics of any single employe of that Board, but I know that in the popular mind the Park has been managed with exceeding fidelity and intelligence. We would like to let alone that which in every one's judgment is now done well. Of course, if it should make the Mayor head of all the Government, we should not object to his having control over it, but pre-

The CHARMAN—We don't desire to change it.

Albany effect in Mr. Greatex — I am glad of that. Another point this the opportunity t

receiving salaries there. They appealerk," " second clerk," and so on, as whether these men exist or not, or

-Here I stop, and leave the hirelings to talk on to their heart's content. They cannot deface the record, and that is their condemnstion.

P. S .- Since writing the above, I have received the following unsolicited testimony from a gentleman well known to our whole City as one who has served her in various inportant trusts, and always with stainless integrity. Mr. Varnum heard all I said at Albang, whether before the Committee or in the cenference with the Lepublican Senators, and here is his witness to facts so public and certain that it is a shame that his testimony was needed: MR. GREELEY: I have been surprised at the deter

mined misrepresentation of your course at Albany, in relation to the Tweed charter, especially as Mr. Lamber, Mr. Glassey and myself, who accompanied you on the occasion, testified at the time as to the facts. Mr. S. J. Tilden was also there, and I doubt not will bear the same testimony as to what you said before the Committee. B is true we did not oppose the Charter as a whole; but we insisted that it ought not to paid without certain amendments; such, for example, as to give the Mayor power to remove as well as to appoint heads of departments, who, by the Charles, when once appointed, could hold office longer, I think, than any two Mayoralty terms; to prohibit members of the City Government from holding more than an office, or from accepting scats in the Legislature; to provide for more thorough accountability; to strike out the enormous salaries. With these and some other slight amendments, we thought the Charter would be an improvement on its predecessors; without them, it would place the City entirely in the control of heads of departments, and perpetuate the evils which had resulted from the presence at Albany, as legislators, of the very men whose offices were the subject of legislation. You used but one language on this point, both belove the Committee and in the Republican cases, Of course, a Registry law was also urged; and we was told on all sides that Tweed had agreed to give it; but the idea that this Charter should be conceded in its that form, in exchange for that, was never for a moment co tertained by you. I remember distinctly your saying to the Republican Senators, "Vote as you believe to be right, but make no bargains." One Senator, I don't remember whom, asked the question whether, if a good Election law should be made dependent on the Charter, it would not be wise to vote for the Charter, and so cure fair elections, which would enable them afterward to amend the Charter. One of our number (I am quite sure it was you) replied: "Once fasten all these office-holders upon us, with long terms, and they will defy any attempt at ameadment Not only will the offices give them immense powerwith the lobby, but they can secure their own nominations to the Legislature, and, with the pa no matter what Election law you have. This they know very well, and that's the reason they are so willing to give an Election law in exchange for a Charter. Yours respectfully.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1273

The Syracuse Standard puts its finger right into the eye of Mr. Norris Winslow as fol-

"If Mr. Waterbury had any authority from Mr. Gree ley to urge Mr. Winslow to vote for the Charter, Mr. Winslow would undoubtedly reveal his conversation with Waterbury touching that subject; but he nowhere, in his defense, alleges that Mr. Waterbury made anyre quest of this nature. This would have been a stream point for Winslow. If Waterbury was an accredited exvoy from Mr. Greeley, he would not have falled to are upon Mr. Winslow the necessity of voting for the Cha ter, in consideration of the passage of the Election in st. There is no intimation that he did tais, and consequently the claborate defense of Mr. Winslow is no defense at

The Metropolitan Horse Railroad Co. in Boston continues to be assailed by a desperate public, for packing its cars as herrings are packed in barrels Many clergymen and doctors have joined in the ery for a new road. At an indignation meeting last Monday night, Gen. John L. Swift said: "I charge upon this road that it is impairing the health of the women and ruining the amiability and good temper of the men. I, myself, once had a beautiful temps. Where is it now? Gone; and the Metropolitan Company took it!" A curious circumstance #56 brought out; on the very day of the meeting the Company ran double the usual number of cars for fear of the effect of the discussion. "But they are chronic backsliders," said Mr. Swift, "and they cannot be vaccinated into healthfulness." We mention these things because we suppose that the will be of interest wherever street railways exist.

We regret that it is so, but there is some discussion just now of the loyalty of the late Mr. George Peabody during the Rebellion. The English-during can, printed in Liverpool, says that when our trouble was at the worst, Americans in London who professed to be Northerners "acted as if they wers waiting to see which side would be successful." This, it is asserted, was the case with a large minerity, and (says our authority) this party was represented by George Peabody and a coterie of American merchants in London who did not and would not support the protest of Mr. Adams in the doubtful days of 1861 and 1862, when they might have done much to change the sentiment of England. presume that, in spite of himself, Mr. Peabody took a commercial view of events-we had plenty well-meaning merchants in this country who did the same thing. They were nervous and uneasy, and sometimes behaved absurdly without knowing it.

The Albany Evening Journal suddenly exhibits great concern about Mr. Tweed's supervision of its editorial columns, a few years ago. The Journal is late in this field; but, just now, it might find employment more to the purpose. The live question is not about its late editors, but its present ones. When they have cleared their own skirts of bribery and worse in the Terwilliger business, it will be time enough to undertake disinfecting the memory of their predecessors. One thing at a time; and the one now uppermost is the corruption between Terwilliger and Weed, Parsons & Co. Yesterday's Albany letter in THE TRIBUNE affords an admira-ble way of getting at at. Will The Journal improve